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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>.

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To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

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Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>
800-851-3420

Incorporated as an office within the Department of Homeland Security, ODP is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, ODP, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

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The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered customers. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

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Share at: <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and multimedia products that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection (excluding multimedia products) may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002

Paige M. Harrison and Jennifer C. Karberg
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 14 pp. NCJ 198877

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim02.htm>.

Presents data on prison and jail inmates collected from National Prisoner Statistics counts and the 2002 Annual Survey of Jails. This BJS Bulletin provides for each State and the Federal system, the number of inmates, and the overall incarceration rate per 100,000 residents. It offers trends since 1995 and percentage changes in prison populations since midyear and yearend 2001 and includes prison and jail populations by gender, race, and Hispanic origin as well as by juvenile, conviction, and confinement statuses. The Bulletin also provides findings on rated capacity of local jails, percent of capacity occupied, and capacity added.

Courts

Pretrial Services Programming at the Start of the 21st Century: A Survey of Pretrial Services Programs

John Clark and D. Alan Henry
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 116 pp. NCJ 199773

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/199773/welcome.html>.

Summarizes results from the 2001 survey of pretrial services programs, describes where the programs stand in relation to their status in 1979 and 1989, and presents standards set by the American Bar Association and the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies. This BJA Monograph examines how pretrial services programs are meeting the increasing number of challenges presented by defendants with mental illness, juveniles charged as adults, people charged with domestic violence offenses, and women offenders. It also explores relationships between pretrial services programming and jail crowding.

Drugs and Crime

Drug Availability Estimates in the United States

Drug Availability Steering Committee
Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 198 pp. NCJ 197107

Available only electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/pdf/drugavailability.pdf>.

Presents drug availability estimates for 2001 for cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana as well as recommendations on how to reduce availability of these drugs. This document was produced in response to a request from the U.S. Attorney General to measure the quantity of illicit drugs

available to users in the Nation. Because of the illicit and clandestine nature of various drugs and the limited data currently collected, caution is urged in applying these estimates. The estimates are important because of the process established to determine them and their application to other facets of the drug problem. The document is a compendium of reports from the Drug Availability Steering Committee's six interagency working groups.

Strategizer 44: Marijuana— Debunking the Myths

*Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America and
Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 199933

Available only electronically at <http://www.media.campaign.org/marijuana/Strategizer.pdf>.

Provides accurate scientific information about the harmful effects of marijuana, discusses research-based information on the myths and misperceptions youths and adults hold about the drug, and suggests ways to address them. This Strategizer, part

of a series of technical assistance manuals for community coalitions, also presents strategies to reduce and prevent adolescent marijuana use and discusses reports from other coalitions.

Juvenile Justice

Changes to OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Program

*Chyrl Andrews and Lynn Marble
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 6 pp. NCJ 200220

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#200220>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents an overview of recent changes in OJJDP's juvenile accountability program. The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program was introduced in 1998 to help States and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems by implementing accountability-based reforms in 12 purpose areas. The Department of Justice Authorization Act for FY 2003 renames the program, expands its purpose areas, adjusts funding levels, and introduces new requirements and procedures. This Bulletin highlights the new Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program provisions, which take effect in October 2003. It offers point-by-point comparisons with previous provisions and answers frequently asked questions.


Community Correlates of Rural Youth Violence

*D. Wayne Osgood and Jeff M. Chambers
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 193591

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#193591>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Addresses gaps in the knowledge of rural youth violence by applying social disorganization theory to community correlates of youth violence in non-metropolitan communities in Florida, Georgia, Nebraska, and South Carolina. This Bulletin finds that rates of youth violence are considerably higher in both rural and urban communities that have large percentages of children living in single-parent households, a high rate of population turnover, and significant ethnic diversity.

Get the Latest From 

Electronic subscriptions are now available for *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, a bimonthly newsletter that presents up-to-date notices of and quick access to agency activities, recent publications, funding opportunities, and upcoming events.


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Or

Download individual issues from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/about/newsletter.html>.

To receive a printed copy of the latest issue, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse by phone at 800-851-3420, via the NCJRS Online Store at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>, or by mail at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.



Highlights of the 2001 National Youth Gang Survey

Arlen Egley, Jr., and Aline K. Major
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 2 pp. FS 200301

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#fs200301>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents findings from the 2001 National Youth Gang Survey, including statistics on the prevalence of gang activity in cities and other jurisdictions, gang-related homicides, gang members returning from incarceration and their impact on local gang-related violence and drug trafficking, and law enforcement strategies to combat gang problems. Based on survey results, researchers estimated that nearly 3,000 jurisdictions experienced gang activity in 2001.

Latest Resources From OJJDP

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 56 pp. BC 000115

Available electronically at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/generalsum.html#bc000115>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Provides a comprehensive, easy-to-use guide to information available from OJJDP through its Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. It includes an overview of the types of publications and other information products that OJJDP makes available, an annotated topical list of all publications issued during 2001 and 2002, and a list of all titles published to date in OJJDP's diverse special bulletin series. OJJDP's JUVJUST listserv and bimonthly newsletter *OJJDP News @ a Glance* are also described.

Law Enforcement

Cold Case Squads: Leaving No Stone Unturned

Ryan Turner and Rachel Kosa
Bureau of Justice Assistance
2003. 8 pp. NCJ 199781

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/coldcasesquads/199781.pdf>.

Describes the workings of cold case squads used by police departments to investigate unsolved homicides in which the trail of evidence has grown cold. Cold case squads review, revive, and continue murder investigations in which the lead detectives have

retired or been transferred. This Bulletin describes the varying makeup of cold case squads, the importance of having the right personnel, the use of external resources in the course of their investigations, and the process by which cases are reviewed.

The Effectiveness and Safety of Pepper Spray

National Institute of Justice
2003. 16 pp. NCJ 195739

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195739.htm>.

Summarizes findings from two recent unpublished NIJ-funded methodologies that tested pepper spray's safety and effectiveness. One study looked at officer and suspect injuries in three North Carolina police jurisdictions before and after pepper spray was introduced. The other examined the deaths of 63 suspects held in custody after pepper spray was used in their arrest. The studies do not and cannot prove that pepper spray will never be a contributing factor in the death of a subject resisting arrest. Yet the results presented in this NIJ Research for Practice seem to confirm that pepper spray is a reasonably safe and effective tool for law enforcement officers to use when confronting uncooperative or combative subjects.

Factors That Influence Public Opinion of the Police

Cheryl Maxson, Karen Hennigan, and David C. Sloane
National Institute of Justice
2003. 16 pp. NCJ 197925

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/197925.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines the results of a study conducted in Los Angeles that measured residents' perceptions of police job approval and officer demeanor. The study found that police can improve public opinion by increasing their informal contacts with citizens. Such informal contacts as participating in community meetings, increasing visibility in neighborhoods, and talking with citizens had a positive impact on job approval ratings even when factors associated with lower approval ratings—such as residents' perceptions that their neighborhoods were crime ridden, dangerous, and disorderly—were present. Race and ethnicity did not play a factor in perceptions of police performance, but it did influence residents' assessment of officer demeanor. The media were found to have little influence on public opinion of police.

How Police Supervisory Styles Influence Patrol Officer Behavior

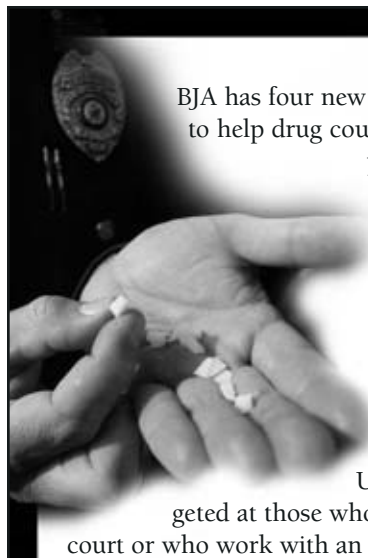
Robin Shepard Engel

National Institute of Justice and Office of
Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 194078

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194078.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Focuses on police supervisory practices based on field observations and interviews with police sergeants and lieutenants who directly supervised patrol officers in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Petersburg, Florida. Of the four supervisory styles identified in this NIJ Research for Practice, an "active" style was shown to have the most influence on the behavior of patrol officers. Supervisory styles also were found to influence only those officer behaviors that were the hardest to monitor and measure. Findings resulted from the NIJ-sponsored Project on Policing Neighborhoods, which examined police-citizen interaction in Indianapolis and St. Petersburg from 1996 to 1997.



BJA has four new online publications to help drug courts enhance their planning, implementation, and operation. The following Web-only monographs, prepared through the coordinated efforts of drug court professionals throughout the United States, are targeted at those who are planning a drug court or who work with an existing drug court:

- *Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems: National Scope Needs Assessment* helps court practitioners and stakeholders capture the best practices of current programs nationwide (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/195077.pdf>).
- *Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice* offers 16 recommendations for a juvenile drug court (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197866.pdf>).
- *Public Domain Drug Court Software: Functions and Utility* helps jurisdictions identify and select software to support their information management needs (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197258.pdf>).
- *Supporting the Drug Court Process: What You Need To Know for Effective Decisionmaking and Program Evaluation* presents a functional overview of drug courts (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197259.pdf>).

Help for Drug Court Personnel



BJA

Reference and Statistics

Assessing Measurement Techniques for Identifying Race, Ethnicity, and Gender: Observation-Based Data Collection in Airports and at Immigration Checkpoints

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 196855

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/amtireg.htm>.

Reports data collected by Federal law enforcement officers at two observational sites: the Immigration and Naturalization Service Border Patrol checkpoint along Interstate 5 in San Clemente, California, and the Detroit Metropolitan Airport. This report—a joint effort among BJS, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, and Humanalysis, Inc.—describes findings from both data collection sites (primarily demographic findings) and assesses the difficulties of implementing this kind of study. Findings resulted from a 12-day observational period at the border checkpoint and a 10-day observational period at the airport.

Federal Justice Statistics Program 2000

Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. CD-ROM. NCJ 197336

Available from NCJRS. See order form. U.S. \$10.25, Canada and other countries \$23.75. Additional ordering information is available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cd.htm#Federal>.

Provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with Federal criminal cases. Information is acquired on all aspects of processing in the Federal justice system, including the number of persons investigated, prosecuted, convicted, incarcerated, sentenced to probation, released pretrial, and under parole or other supervision; and initial prosecution decisions, referrals to magistrates, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, sentence lengths, and times served. The program collects data from the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, the Pretrial Services Agency, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. This 2000 edition consists of two disks with 25 data files.

The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2001

*Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 631 pp. NCJ 196438

2003. CD-ROM. NCJ 197533

Available from NCJRS. See order form. Printed copy or CD-ROM: U.S. \$9, Canada and other countries \$39. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/scjs01.htm>.

Presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data from more than 100 sources. Information is divided into six sections: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice topics, the nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. Nearly all the data are nationwide in scope and, where possible, are displayed by region, State, and city to increase their value for local decisionmakers and comparative analyses. This BJS product, available in print and CD-ROM, includes more than 600 tables and figures, a subject index, an annotated bibliography, technical appendixes with definitions and methodology, and a list of source publishers and their addresses. The *Sourcebook* also is updated online as material becomes available (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>).

Victims

Community Outreach through Police in Schools

Office for Victims of Crime

2003. 4 pp. NCJ 197038

Available only electronically at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/policeinschool/welcome.html.

Describes a program that employs child development and community policing techniques to help children exposed to violence. Concerned about escalating violence in the greater New Haven, Connecticut, region, the Yale Child Study Center developed the Child Development–Community Policing (CD–CP) program. This school-based intervention is implemented by the CD–CP program and combines the skills and experience of police officers and mental health professionals to address trauma experienced by children exposed to violence. This Web-only document will be of interest to school

administrators, teachers, school-based mental health professionals, and police departments involved in community policing.

Reporting Crime to the Police, 1992–2000

Timothy C. Hart and Callie Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 195710

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rcp00.htm>.

Presents data on nonlethal crimes against persons age 12 and older that were reported to police. Information in this BJS Special Report is taken from National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1992 to 2000. The NCVS estimates that 9.9 million crimes were reported to law enforcement authorities in 2000. The reporting of overall violent crime, serious violent crimes, and simple assaults increased from 1992 through 2000. Violence against females was more likely to be reported than was violence against males. In general, violent crimes committed by strangers were reported to police at a higher percentage than were violent crimes committed by nonstrangers.

School Crisis Response Initiative

David J. Schonfield and Scott Newgass
Office for Victims of Crime and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 197832

Available from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/schoolcrisis/welcome.html>.

Presents a model developed by the School Crisis Response Initiative of the National Center for Chil-

dren Exposed to Violence at the Yale Child Study Center, which provides for school-based crisis preparedness to effectively respond to the needs of children in a crisis. This OVC/OJJDP Bulletin discusses the value of school-based intervention, elements of a school-based crisis response plan, and roles and responsibilities of school staff and community members. A successful school-based crisis response plan includes communication and coordination between the school and the community; selection and training of school crisis response team members; training, support, and resources for school staff and community members; and services for the children, including triage, short-term counseling, and referrals.

Violence

Intimate Partner Violence, 1993–2001

Callie Marie Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 2 pp. NCJ 197838

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ipv01.htm>.

Reports on trends in intimate partner violence among persons age 12 and older in the United States. Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports, this BJS Crime Data Brief focuses on murder and nonfatal violent crimes—such as aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, and rape/sexual assault—committed against both males and females. From 1993 to 2001, the rate of intimate violence against females declined significantly (49 percent). The rate of such crimes against men dropped 42 percent during the same timeframe. Simple assault was the most common type of crime.



Looking for a Little “R&R”?

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- ★ *Web:* <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>
- ★ *Phone:* 800-851-3420
- ★ *Fax:* 301-519-5212

To ensure that your information needs are met, please consider the following questions before submitting your query:

- ★ What specific information are you looking for?
- ★ How will the information be used?
- ★ What is your deadline?

Many other resources are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Visit NCJRS online at <http://www.ncjrs.org>.



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Take a Break...Let NCJRS’s Reference and Referral Services Work for You.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS customers with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office for Domestic Preparedness, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Youth & Society

Volume 34, Number 3, March 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$80 individual, \$394 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Gender Differences in Adolescent Drug Use: The Impact of Parental Monitoring and Peer Deviance” by Robert Svensson (pp. 300–329). Investigates gender differences in adolescent drug use in terms of parental monitoring and peer deviance using a sample of Swedish teenagers. This study examines whether females are exposed to higher levels of parental monitoring than males, whether males experience higher levels of exposure to deviant peers than females, and whether the effects of parental monitoring and peer deviance interact with the behavior of males and females. Results indicate that females who have both used and not used drugs are more effectively supervised than males. Poor parental monitoring was found to be significantly related to drug use for both males and females, with a stronger effect for males. The study also found that males who both have and have not used drugs tended to exhibit a higher level of exposure to deviant peers than females. Peer deviance was found to be significantly related to drug use for both males and females, again with a stronger effect for males. The researchers found that adolescents who experienced poor parental monitoring are more likely to become involved with delinquent friends and subsequently more likely to be involved with drugs. When controlled for gender, however, the results show that this interaction is significant for females but not for males. This indicates that,

in general, females are more strongly monitored by their parents than males, but when this monitoring is poor, adolescent females run a higher risk of becoming involved with deviant peers and subsequently with drugs.

Criminology & Public Policy

Volume 2, Number 2, March 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212 (614-292-9207). Annual subscriptions: \$120. Add \$20 for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Domestic Violence Legislation: Exploring Its Impact on the Likelihood of Domestic Violence, Police Involvement, and Arrest” by Laura Dugan (pp. 283–312). Tests whether legislation affects domestic violence, police involvement, and arrest using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Findings suggest that five of the six statutory powers studied significantly lower the probability of at least one form of domestic violence (the exception is a custody variable that authorizes the court to award temporary custody of children to the victim once a protection order is issued). None are related to increased arrests. Although findings indicate that households in States that mandate arrest are less likely to suffer from spousal violence, police in these States are also less likely to discover an incident. This suggests that mandatory arrest laws keep people from calling the police when domestic violence does occur. Furthermore, although victims are no more likely to report an incident in States with mandatory arrest laws, third parties are less likely to report an incident, which indicates that others may be less likely to get involved in domestic disputes if an arrest is almost certain. Only the felony statute, in which protection order violations are classified as felonies, appears to decrease violence and increase the chance that a case becomes known to the criminal justice system. The author suggests that States continue to aggressively pursue domestic violence offenders and recommends that victims receive more protection when the State awards them custody of the children.

Violence and Victims

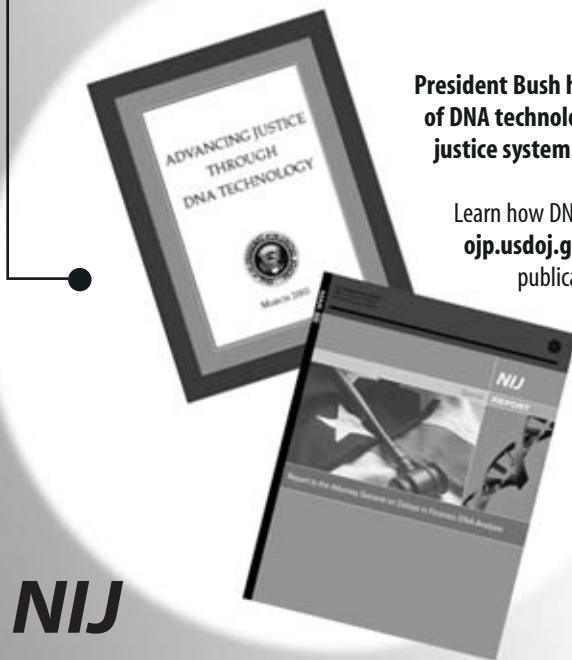
Volume 17, Number 6, December 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Springer Publishing Company Inc., 536 Broadway, New York, NY 10012-3955. Annual subscriptions: \$78 individual, \$164 institutional. Add \$12 individual and \$20 institutional for subscriptions outside the United States.

“Adolescent Victimization and Problem Drinking” by Catherine Kaukinen (pp. 669–689). Explores the connection between violent victimization in adolescence and subsequent problem drinking using data from the 1993 Canadian General Social Survey. The author estimates the effects of adolescent victimization on a three-category problem drinking measure (abstainers, moderate drinkers, and binge drinkers) and examines differences in social and personal consequences—including harm to friendships, health, outlook on life, marriage, work, studies, and

financial position—of drinking across victims and nonvictims. Results indicate that victims of adolescent violence are more likely to engage in subsequent binge drinking and to experience negative consequences, especially financial ones. Adolescent victims are also likely to have their drinking affect their work and studies, a finding that further illustrates the relationship between adolescent victimization and socioeconomic attainment. These findings are consistent with adolescent development literature, which has highlighted the importance of violent victimization in the transition to adult roles and responsibilities. The author suggests that additional research, particularly longitudinal data on violent victimization and substance abuse on a nationally representative sample of young people and adults, is needed to further explore the connection between violent victimization and subsequent problem drinking. —◆

Understanding the DNA Issue



President Bush has initiated a major effort to realize the full potential of DNA technology and ensure accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system.

Learn how DNA can clear suspects and identify criminals at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/dnainitiative>. This Web site contains two related publications.

- ***Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology***

Presents an overview of the President's initiative to provide funding, training, and assistance to ensure this technology reaches its full potential.

- ***Report to the Attorney General on Delays in Forensic DNA Analysis***

Discusses the reasons for the backlogs of crime scene evidence awaiting DNA analysis and presents recommendations.

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Internet Crimes

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Stopping Crime on the Information Superhighway

Internet crimes encompass a variety of offenses, including cyberstalking, child pornography, fraud, and identity theft, and are a fast-emerging problem not only in the United States but around the globe. In 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice developed a study to analyze the problem and determine what the law enforcement community needed to do to protect U.S. citizens. The study showed that a small number of law enforcement agencies were aware of the overall problem and had developed strategies to combat Internet crimes. However, the majority of policing agencies did not fully grasp the extent to which Internet crimes were occurring and had not begun to fight the threat (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/cyberstalking.htm>).

Child sexual exploitation includes child prostitution, child sex tourism, and child pornography. As awareness and reporting of such crimes becomes standard among law enforcement agencies, it will be easier to identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals involved in child sexual exploitation (http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC81.pdf).

Cyberstalking is when a person uses the Internet, e-mail, or other electronic communication devices to stalk another person. Because the most common type of stalking involves physical contact between a victim and a perpetrator, cyberstalking frequently is downplayed by law enforcement and viewed as less threatening (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/cyberstalking.htm>).

Identity theft involves the illegal use of a person's name and personal information, including his or her Social Security number, driver's license number, credit card numbers, telephone number, or other personal account numbers (<http://www.fbi.gov/page2/idtheftamex.pdf>).

The term "Internet fraud" generally refers to any type of fraud scheme that uses one or more components of the Internet (e.g., chat rooms, e-mail, message boards, Web sites) to present fraudulent solicitations to prospective victims, conduct fraudulent transactions, or transmit the proceeds of fraud to financial institutions or others connected with the scheme (<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud.html>).

Publications

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child Pornography: The Criminal-Justice-System Response

Available electronically at http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC81.pdf. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 800-843-5678.

Examines the child pornography problem in the United States and globally; discusses State, Federal, and international initiatives that address this serious

crime; and offers insights into effective law enforcement responses to better address the problem within communities and throughout the world.

Children Traumatized in Sex Rings (NCJ 131216)

Available electronically at http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC71.pdf. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 800-843-5678.

Provides an overview of the sexual exploitation of children, descriptions of different kinds of sex rings, guidelines for the physical and mental assessment of child victims, interviewing techniques, and legal considerations.

OJJDP News @ a Glance (January/February 2003) (NCJ 198473)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/198473.pdf>.

Reports on the first U.S. Department of Justice National Summit on Child Prostitution.

OJJDP News @ a Glance (September/October 2002) (NCJ 196856)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/196856.pdf>.

Reports on the October 2, 2002, White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children and other related conferences.

Prostitution of Children and Child-Sex Tourism: An Analysis of Domestic and International Responses

Available electronically at http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC73.pdf. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 800-843-5678.

Examines both U.S. and international responses to child prostitution, discusses State and Federal initiatives that address this form of sexual exploitation, and takes a broader look at the commercial sexual exploitation of children through prostitution and child-sex tourism on a global level.

Use of Computers in the Sexual Exploitation of Children (NCJ 170021)

Overview of the Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse is available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/178893.pdf>.

Provides information on the computer-based techniques used by child molesters to exploit juvenile

users of the Internet and engage in child pornography trafficking, and offers techniques investigators can use to identify such offenders and collect the evidence necessary to obtain convictions.

Cyberstalking

Cyberstalking: A New Challenge for Law Enforcement and Industry (NCJ 179575)

Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/cyberstalking.htm>.

Examines the nature and extent of cyberstalking; the steps that law enforcement, industry, victims' groups, and others are currently taking to address the problem; the adequacy of current Federal and State laws; and recommendations to improve efforts to address this increasing problem.

Internet Crimes Against Children (NCJ 184931)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/internet_2_2001/NCJ184931.pdf.

Discusses juvenile victims of Internet-based crimes, highlights the challenges for law enforcement and victim services, and explains appropriate responses to victims and families.

Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program (NCJ 191213)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/191213.pdf>.

Describes the work of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program.

Stalking Victimization (BC 000669)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/pdf/stalking_victimization.pdf.

Defines stalking and references key factors that must be met for the act to be illegal.

State and Local Law Enforcement Needs to Combat Electronic Crime (NCJ 183451)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/183451.pdf>.

Summarizes a series of workshops with State and local law enforcement agencies nationwide to ascertain their needs in combating electronic crime.

Strengthening Antistalking Statutes (NCJ 189192)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/legalseries/bulletin1/ncj189192.pdf>.

Provides an overview of State antistalking legislation and current issues related to stalking.

The CyberTipline: Your Resource for Reporting the Sexual Exploitation of Children

Available electronically at http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC13.pdf. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 800-843-5678.

OJJDP Lanza dos publicaciones en Español

Guía de Recursos de la Familia Contra el Secuestro Parental Internacional (A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping)

NCJ 199832

This guide presents practical and detailed advice about preventing international kidnapping and increasing the chance that children who are kidnapped or wrongfully retained will be returned. It provides descriptions and realistic assessments of the civil and criminal remedies available in international parental kidnapping cases, explains applicable laws and identifies both the public and private resources that may be called on when an international abduction occurs or is threatened and prepares parents for the legal and emotional difficulties they may experience.

Cuando su niño desaparece: Una guía para la supervivencia de la familia (When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide)

NCJ 178902

This updated Spanish translation advises parents of missing children on what to expect, what to do, and where to go for help. The guide, authored by parents and family members who have experienced the disappearance of a child, includes a checklist of what to do when your child is first missing. Chapter topics include the search, law enforcement, the media, photo and flier distribution, volunteers, rewards and donations, and personal and family considerations.

OJJDP Releases Two Spanish- Language Publications



To access the publications online, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/jpubs.html>. Hard copies of the publications can be ordered by calling NCJRS at 800-851-3420 or from the NCJRS Online Store at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>.

OJJDP

Presents detailed information on the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's CyberTipline program, which people can contact if they suspect a person is using the Internet for illegal purposes regarding a child.

Identity Theft

Enhancing Law Enforcement—Identity Theft Communication: A Tool for Law Enforcement Officers Working with Identity Theft Cases

Available electronically at <http://www.privacyrights.org/fs/fs17k-lawenf.htm>. Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, 619-298-3396.

Provides information for the law enforcement community to better understand victims' needs in identity theft cases and relate more to the issue from a victim's perspective.

Identity Theft: How It Happens, Its Impact on Victims, and Legislative Solutions (NCJ 188547)

Available electronically at http://www.privacyrights.org/ar/id_theft.htm. Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, 619-298-3396.

Explains the nature and extent of identity theft, ways in which identity thieves obtain Social Security and credit card account numbers, the crime's impact on victims, and recommended legislative and industry approaches to prevent identity theft and help victims restore their financial integrity.

Identity Theft: Reduce Your Risk

Available electronically at <http://www.fbi.gov/page2/idtheftamex.pdf>. Federal Bureau of Investigation, 202-324-3000.

Provides the FBI definition of identity theft and presents information on agencies that can assist victims.

Identity Theft: What to Do If It Happens to You (NCJ 188548)

Available electronically at <http://www.privacyrights.org/fs/fs17a.htm>. Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, 619-298-3396.

Provides victims of identity theft with instructions on minimizing the damage from this crime and offers resources to contact.

Internet Fraud

Fraud Victimization—The Extent, the Targets, the Effects (NCJ 184353)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/frau.pdf>.

Reports on the extent, targets, and effects of fraud victimization based on a 1991 nationwide telephone survey that revealed that a fairly large proportion of the population was affected by personal fraud.

Telemarketing Fraud Prevention, Public Awareness, and Training Activities (FS 000214)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/pdf/text/telemark.pdf>.

Examines four innovative projects administered by the Office for Victims of Crime to prevent and intervene in telemarketing fraud schemes that target elderly citizens.

Victims of Fraud and Economic Crime (NCJ 176357)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/fraud/victfraud.pdf>.

Presents information to help victims of fraud and economic crime and proposes ways to expand victim support services.

Web-Based Resources

ID Theft

<http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft>

This site is maintained by the Federal Trade Commission and is the Federal Government's central Web site for information about identity theft. It provides information on State and Federal laws, cases and scams, how to file a complaint, and information for victims.

Identity Theft and Fraud

<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/idtheft.html>

This U.S. Department of Justice site provides information on identity theft and fraud, what can be done to prevent it, and what the department is doing to stop the crime from occurring.

Internet Fraud Complaint Center (IFCC)

<http://www1.ifccfbi.gov/index.asp>

IFCC is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National White Collar Crime Center. IFCC's mission is to address fraud committed over the Internet. IFCC provides a convenient and easy-to-use reporting mechanism for victims of Internet fraud that alerts authorities to suspected criminal or civil violations. For law enforcement and regulatory agencies at all levels, IFCC offers a central repository for complaints related to Internet fraud, works to quantify fraud patterns, and provides timely statistical data on current fraud trends.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

<http://www.missingkids.org>

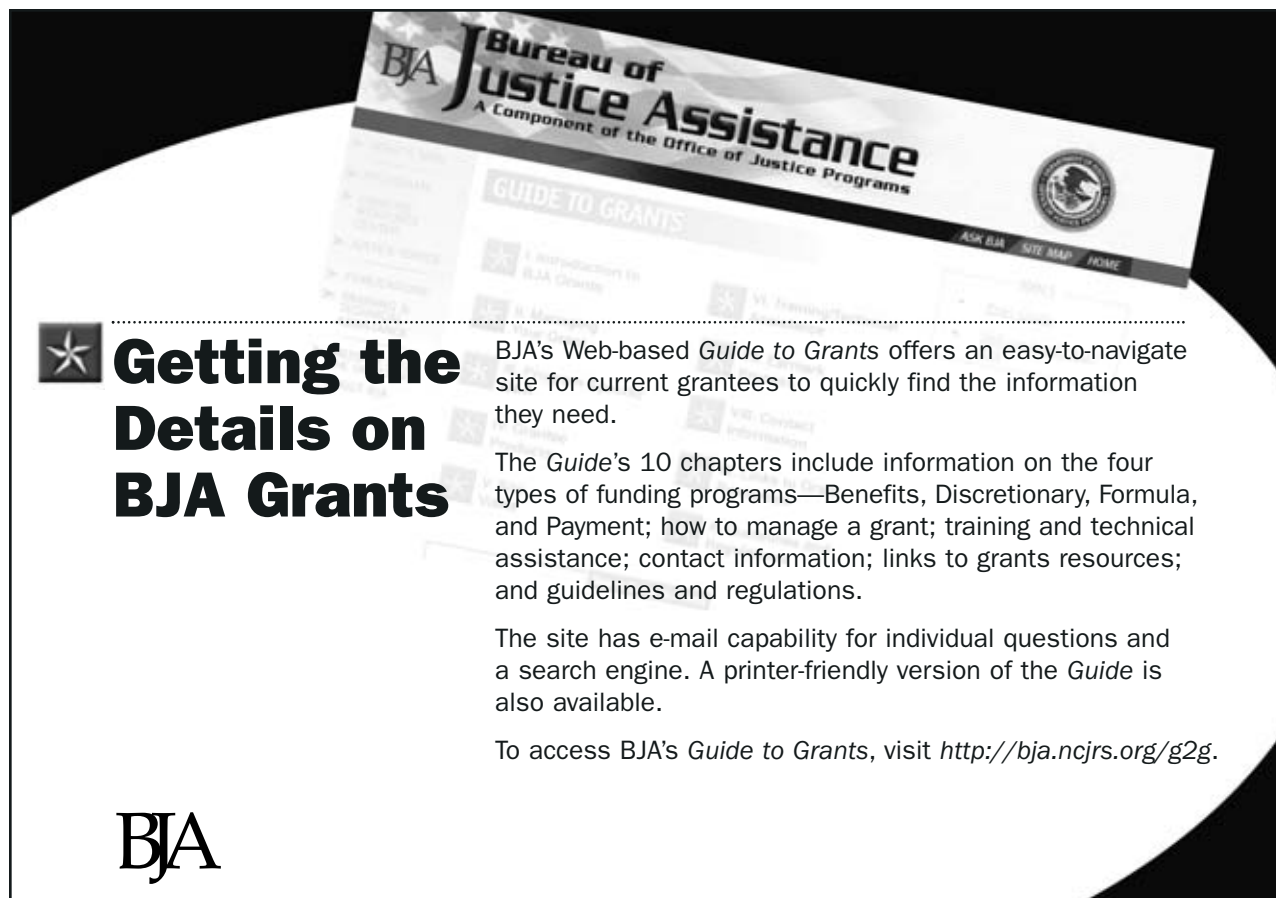
NCMEC is a comprehensive resource for families, victim service practitioners, and law enforcement personnel. NCMEC is supported by OJJDP and

functions as a clearinghouse and resource center for collecting and distributing information about missing, runaway, and sexually exploited children, including exploitation resulting from Internet solicitations. The Web site includes information on family advocacy services, focus topics such as sexual exploitation and child safety, and training and technical assistance.

www.cybercrime.gov

Maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, this Web site provides information on all forms of Internet crime for law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and the public. Information on the site includes State and Federal statutes, the latest news on cybercrime, policies, cases, and documents.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.



★ Getting the Details on BJA Grants

BJA's Web-based *Guide to Grants* offers an easy-to-navigate site for current grantees to quickly find the information they need.

The *Guide's* 10 chapters include information on the four types of funding programs—Benefits, Discretionary, Formula, and Payment; how to manage a grant; training and technical assistance; contact information; links to grants resources; and guidelines and regulations.

The site has e-mail capability for individual questions and a search engine. A printer-friendly version of the *Guide* is also available.

To access BJA's *Guide to Grants*, visit <http://bja.ncjrs.org/g2g>.

BJA

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Balancing Information Sharing and Confidentiality: Providing Services for Children in the Juvenile Justice System by Jeri A. Baker and Adrienne Volenik. NCJ 199020. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2003. 58 pp. Grant numbers: 00-JE-FX-0051 and 98-JB-VX-0051.

Addresses problems of information sharing and confidentiality of juvenile records among agencies that serve court-involved youths. The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services formed a workgroup that addressed the issues in the context of formal policies and informal processes and their impact on service delivery, community safety, and confidentiality protections. The workgroup also reviewed Federal and State regulations, agency policies, ethics codes, and case law. Among the recommendations are to evaluate the effects of statutes that mandate reporting certain delinquency petitions and dispositions to schools, develop interagency training, inform parents about information sharing and rights regarding records, address interagency database issues, and revise code provisions governing juvenile records.

Are Hung Juries a Problem? by Paula L. Hannaford-Agor, Valerie P. Hans, Nicole L. Mott, and G. Thomas Munsterman. NCJ 199372 (Executive Summary) and NCJ 197523 (Final Report). National Institute of Justice, 2002. 8 pp. (Executive Summary) and 114 pp. (Final Report). Grant number: 98-IJ-CX-0048.

Discusses a 4-year study of jury deadlock and presents solutions to address high hung-jury rates in some jurisdictions. The National Center for State Courts surveyed Federal and State courts and conducted a study of four courts that covered nearly 400 felony trials and a case study of 46 deadlocked cases from that study. The authors looked at evidentiary factors, jury deliberation dynamics, and juror attitudes. Among the authors' suggestions are for courts and attorneys to make better pretrial decisions and improve trial preparation, for prosecutors to reevaluate charging policies and decisions on which cases are brought to trial, for jurors to be provided with tools to comprehend evidence and process information more effectively to reduce confusion, and for judges to offer guidance to jurors on how to deliberate.

Non-Fatal Workplace Violence: An Epidemiological Report and Empirical Exploration of Risk Factors by David O'Neil Washington. NCJ 199359. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 141 pp. Grant number: 99-IJ-CX-0062.

Investigates nonfatal workplace violence from 254 incidences over an 18-month period (1996-97) to develop information to help those who provide threat assessments in the workplace. The study provides information on nonfatal workplace violence, addresses the differences in and across types of violence, and analyzes risk factors associated with higher and lower intensity violence. The author looked at such factors as incident characteristics and settings, aggression type, motives, and types of nonstranger perpetrators. Results suggest that particular risk factors and characteristics are associated with varying degrees of intensity; employers can gear resources toward addressing the type of violence associated with their setting; and additional research in other areas, such as private companies and businesses, is needed.

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Corrections

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 198877**. Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002 (BJS). See p. 4.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 02 **NCJ 200220**. Changes to OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Program (OJJDP). See p. 5.
- ☐ 03 **NCJ 193591**. Community Correlates of Rural Youth Violence (OJJDP). See p. 5.
- ☐ 04 **FS 200301**. Highlights of the 2001 National Youth Gang Survey (OJJDP). See p. 6.
- ☐ 05 **BC 000115**. Latest Resources From OJJDP (OJJDP). See p. 6.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 199781**. Cold Case Squads: Leaving No Stone Unturned (BJA). See p. 6.
- ☐ 07 **NCJ 195739**. The Effectiveness and Safety of Pepper Spray (NIJ). See p. 6.

- ☐ 08 **NCJ 197925**. Factors That Influence Public Opinion of the Police (NIJ). See p. 6.
- ☐ 09 **NCJ 194078**. How Police Supervisory Styles Influence Patrol Officer Behavior (NIJ and COPS). See p. 7.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ 10 **NCJ 196855**. Assessing Measurement Techniques for Identifying Race, Ethnicity, and Gender: Observation-Based Data Collection in Airports and at Immigration Checkpoints (BJS). See p. 8.
- ☐ 11 **NCJ 197336**. Federal Justice Statistics Program 2000 (BJS). U.S. \$10.25, Canada and other countries \$23.75. See p. 8.
- ☐ 12 **NCJ 196438 (print)**. The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2001 (BJS). U.S. \$9, Canada and other countries \$39. See p. 8.

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- ☐ **13 NCJ 197533 (CD-ROM).** The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 2001 (BJS). U.S. \$9, Canada and other countries \$39. See p. 8.

Victims

- ☐ **14 NCJ 195710.** Reporting Crime to the Police, 1992–2000 (BJS). See p. 9.
- ☐ **15 NCJ 197832.** School Crisis Response Initiative (OVC and OJJDP). See p. 9.

Violence

- ☐ **16 NCJ 197838.** Intimate Partner Violence, 1993–2001 (BJS). See p. 9.

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